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(54) Title: ANTICONVULSANT SULFAMATE DERIVATIVES USEFUL IN TREATING OBESITY

(57) Abstract

Anticonvulsant derivatives useful in treating obesity are disclosed.

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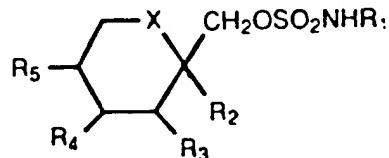
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ANTICONVULSANT SULFAMATE DERIVATIVES USEFUL IN TREATING OBESITY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Compounds of Formula I:



- 10 are structurally novel antiepileptic compounds that are highly effective anticonvulsants in animal tests (Maryanoff, B.E., Nortey, S.O., Gardocki, J.F., Shank, R.P. and Dodgson, S.P. *J. Med. Chem.* 30, 880-887, 1987; Maryanoff, B.E., Costanzo, M.J., Shank, R.P., Schupsky, J.J., Ortegon, M.E., and Vaught J.L. *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters* 3, 2653-2656, 1993, McComsey, D. F. and Maryanoff B. E., *J. Org.* 59, 2652 *Chem.* 1995). These compounds are covered by US Patent No. 4,513,006. One of these compounds 2,3:4,5-bis-O-(1-methylethylidene)-β-D-fructopyranose sulfamate known as topiramate has been demonstrated in clinical trials of human epilepsy to be effective as adjunctive therapy or as monotherapy in treating simple and complex partial seizures and secondarily generalized seizures (E. FAUGHT, B.J. WILDER, R.E. RAMSEY, R.A. REIFE, L.D. KRAMER, G.W. PLEDGER, R.M. KARIM et. al., *Epilepsia* 36 (S4) 33, 1995; S.K. SACHDEO, R.C. SACHDEO, R.A. REIFE, P. LIM and G. PLEDGER, *Epilepsia* 36 (S4) 33, 1995), and is currently marketed for the treatment of simple and complex partial seizure epilepsy with or without secondary generalized seizures in Great Britain, Finland, the United States and Sweden and applications for regulatory approval are presently pending in numerous countries throughout the world.

30 Compounds of Formula I were initially found to possess anticonvulsant activity in the traditional maximal electroshock seizure (MES) test in mice

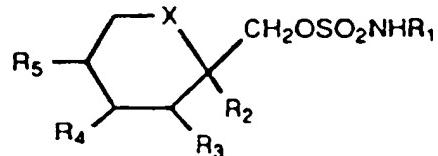
(SHANK, R.P., GARDOCKI, J.F., VAUGHT, J.L., DAVIS, C.B., SCHUPSKY, J.J., RAFFA, R.B., DODGSON, S.J., NORTEY, S.O., and MARYANOFF, B.E., *Epilepsia* **35** 450-460, 1994). Subsequent studies revealed that Compounds of Formula I were also highly effective in the MES test in rats. More recently 5 topiramate was found to effectively block seizures in several rodent models of epilepsy (J. NAKAMURA, S. TAMURA, T. KANDA, A. ISHII, K. ISHIHARA, T. SERIKAWA, J. YAMADA, and M. SASA, *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **254** 83-89, 1994), and in an animal model of kindled epilepsy (A. WAUQUIER and S. ZHOU, *Epilepsy Res.* **24**, 73-77, 1996).

10

Recent preclinical studies on topiramate have revealed previously unrecognized pharmacological properties which suggest that topiramate should be effective in treating obesity.

15 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it has been found that compounds of the following formula I:

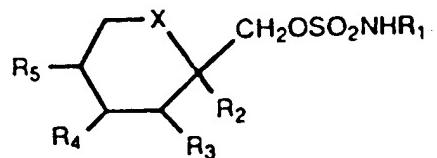


20

wherein X is O or CH₂, and R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are as defined hereinafter are useful in treating obesity.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

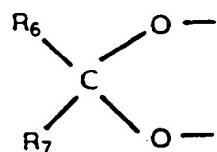
The sulfamates of the invention are of the following formula (I):



wherein

- 5 X is CH₂ or oxygen;
R₁ is hydrogen or alkyl; and
R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are independently hydrogen or lower alkoxy, when X
is oxygen, R₂ and R₃ and/or R₄ and R₅ together may be a methylenedioxy
- group of the following formula (II):

10



wherein

- R₆ and R₇ are the same or different and are hydrogen, lower alkyl or are alkyl and are joined to form a cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl ring.
R₁ in particular is hydrogen or alkyl of about 1 to 4 carbons, such as methyl, ethyl and iso-propyl. Alkyl throughout this specification includes straight and branched chain alkyl. Alkyl groups for R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ are of about 1 to 3 carbons and include methyl, ethyl, iso-propyl and n-propyl.

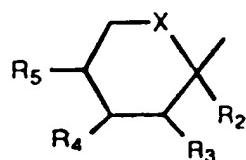
20

- 25 A particular group of compounds of formula (I) are those wherein X is oxygen and both R₂ and R₃, and R₄ and R₅ together are methylenedioxy groups of the formula (II), wherein R₆ and R₇ are both hydrogen, both alkyl, or combine to form a spiro cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl ring, in particular where R₆ and R₇ are both alkyl such as methyl. A second group of compounds are those wherein X is CH₂ and R₄ and R₅ are joined to form a benzene ring. A third

group of compounds of formula (I) are those wherein both R₂ and R₃ are hydrogen.

The compounds of formula (I) may be synthesized by the following
5 methods:

(a) Reaction of an alcohol of the formula RCH₂OH with a chlorosulfamate of the formula CISO₂NH₂ or CISO₂NHR₁ in the presence of a base such as potassium a-butoxide or sodium hydride at a temperature of about
10 -20° to 25° C and in a solvent such as toluene, THF or dimethylformamide wherein R is a moiety of the following formula (III):



15 (b) Reaction of an alcohol of the formula RCH₂OH with sulfonylchloride of the formula SO₂Cl₂ in the presence of a base such as triethylamine or pyridine at a temperature of about -40° to 25° C in a solvent such as diethyl ether or methylene chloride to produce a chlorosulfate of the formula RCH₂OSO₂Cl.

20 The chlorosulfate of the formula RCH₂OSO₂Cl may then be reacted with an amine of the formula R₁NH₂ at a temperature of about 40° to 25° C in a solvent such as methylene chloride or acetonitrile to produce a compound of formula (I). The reaction conditions for (b) are also described by T. Tsuchiya et al. in *Tet. Letters*, No. 36, p. 3365 to 3368 (1978).

25 (c) Reaction of the chlorosulfate RCH₂OSO₂Cl with a metal azide such as sodium azide in a solvent such as methylene chloride or acetonitrile yields an azidosulfate of the formula RCH₂OSO₂N₃ as described by M.

Hedayatullah in Tet. Lett. p. 2455-2458 (1975). The azidosulfate is then reduced to a compound of formula (I) wherein R₁ is hydrogen by catalytic hydrogenation, e.g. with a noble metal and H₂ or by heating with copper metal in a solvent such as methanol.

5

- The starting materials of the formula RCH₂OH may be obtained commercially or as known in the art. For example, starting materials of the formula RCH₂OH wherein both R₂ and R₃, and R₄ and R₅ are identical and are of the formula (II) may be obtained by the method of R. F. Brady in Carbohydrate Research, Vol. 14, p. 35 to 40 (1970) or by reaction of the trimethylsilyl enol ether of a R₆COR₇ ketone or aldehyde with fructose at a temperature of about 25° C, in a solvent such a halocarbon, e.g. methylene chloride in the presence of a protic acid such as hydrochloric acid or a Lewis Acid such as zinc chloride. The trimethylsilyl enol ether reaction is described by G. L. Larson et al in J. Org. Chem. Vol. 38, No. 22, p. 3935 (1973).

- Further, carboxylic acids and aldehydes of the formulae RCOOH and RCHO may be reduced to compounds of the formula RCH₂OH by standard reduction techniques, e.g. reaction with lithium aluminum hydride, sodium borohydride or borane-THF complex in an inert solvent such a diglyme, THF or toluene at a temperature of about 0° to 100° C, e.g. as described by H.O. House in "Modern Synthetic Reactions", 2nd Ed., pages 45 to 144 (1972).

- The compounds of formula I: may also be made by the process disclosed
25 US Patent: No.4,513,006, which is incorporated by reference herein.

- The compounds of formula I include the various individual isomers as well as the racemates thereof, e.g., the various alpha and beta attachments, i.e., below and above the plane of the drawing, of R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ on the 6-membered ring. Preferably, the oxygens of the methylenedioxy group (II) are attached on the same side of the 6-membered ring.

The activity of the compounds of formula I in treating obesity was first evidenced in several preclinical long term (three months to two years) studies.

Topiramate caused a significant reduction in the rate of weight gain, or a weight loss in rodents and dogs at doses as low as 10 mg/kg p.o. Analysis of food consumption in these studies indicated that the effect of topiramate on body weight was due primarily to a decrease in metabolic efficiency rather than a decrease in food consumption. In clinical studies in which topiramate was administered to patients with epilepsy, a loss of body weight was a statistically significant side-effect.

For treating obesity, a compound of formula (I) may be employed at a daily dosage in the range of about 50 to 200 mg, usually in two divided doses, for an average adult human. A unit dose would contain about 25 to 100 mg of the active ingredient.

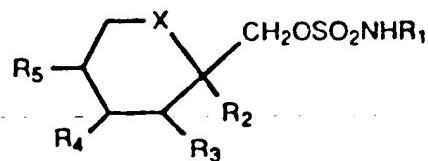
To prepare the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, one or more sulfamate compounds of formula (I) are intimately admixed with a pharmaceutical carrier according to conventional pharmaceutical compounding techniques, which carrier may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration, e.g., oral, by suppository, or parenteral. In preparing the compositions in oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be employed. Thus, for liquid oral preparations, such as for example, suspensions, elixirs and solutions, suitable carriers and additives include water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, coloring agents and the like; for solid oral preparations such as, for example, powders, capsules and tablets, suitable carriers and additives include starches, sugars, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like. Because of their ease in administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form, in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. If desired, tablets may be sugar coated or enteric coated by standard techniques. Suppositories may be

prepared, in which case cocoa butter could be used as the carrier. For parenterals, the carrier will usually comprise sterile water, though other ingredients, for example, for purposes such as aiding solubility or for preservation, may be included. Injectable suspensions may also be prepared in which case appropriate liquid carriers, suspending agents and the like may be employed. Topiramate is currently available for oral administration in round tablets containing 25 mg, 100 mg or 200 mg of active agent. The tablets contain the following inactive ingredients: lactose hydrous, pregelatinized starch, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, magnesium stearate, purified water, carnauba wax, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, titanium dioxide, polyethylene glycol, synthetic iron oxide, and polysorbate 80.

The pharmaceutical compositions herein will contain, per dosage unit, e.g., tablet, capsule, powder injection, teaspoonful, suppository and the like from about 25 to about 200 mg of the active ingredient.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treating obesity comprising administering to a mammal afflicted
 5 with such condition a therapeutically effective amount for treating such condition
 of a compound of the formula I:

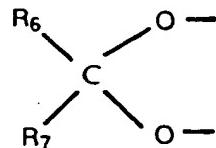


10 wherein

X is CH₂ or oxygen;

R₁ is hydrogen or alkyl; and

- 15 R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are independently hydrogen or lower alkyl and, when
 X is oxygen, R₂ and R₃ and/or R₄ and R₅ together may be a methylenedioxy
 group of the following formula (II):



20 wherein

R₆ and R₇ are the same or different and are hydrogen, lower alkyl or are
 alkyl and are joined to form a cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl ring.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the compound of formula I is topiramate.

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3. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is of
 from about 50 to 400 mg.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the amount is of from about 25 to 200 mg.

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(30) Priority Data: 60/022,004 28 June 1996 (28.06.96) US		Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(71) Applicant: ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION [US/US]; U.S. Route #202, P.O. Box 300, Raritan, NJ 08869-0602 (US).		(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 12 February 1998 (12.02.98)	
(72) Inventor: SHANK, Richard, P.; 551 Village Circle, Blue Bell, PA 19422-1636 (US).			
(74) Agents: CIAMPORCERO, Audley, A., Jr. et al.; Johnson & Johnson, One Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New Brunswick, NJ 08933-7003 (US).			

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. Application No
PCT/US 97/10953A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K31/35 A61K31/70

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 138 441 A (MCNEILAB INC.) 24 April 1985 see claims 1-12,14 see page 7, line 5 - line 31 & US 4 513 006 A cited in the application ---	1-4
A	ILO E. LEPPIK: "Antiepileptic Drugs in Development: Prospects for the Near Future" EPILEPSIA, vol. 35, no. S4, 1994, USA, pages S29-S40, XP002045945 see abstract ---	1-4 -/-



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Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
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Siatou, E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat'l Application No
PCT/US 97/10953

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>S. D. SHORVON: "Safety of Topiramate: Adverse Events and Relationships to Dosing"</p> <p>EPILEPSIA, vol. 37, no. Supp. 2, 1996, USA, pages S18-S22, XP002045946 see page S20; table 3 see page S21, left-hand column, line 46 - line 54</p> <p>---</p> <p>B. E. MARYANOFF ET AL: "Anticonvulsant O-Alkyl Sulfamates. 2,3:4,5-Bis-O-(1-methylidene)-beta-D-fructopyranose Sulfamate and Related Compounds"</p> <p>JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 30, 1987, pages 880-887, XP000647869 cited in the application see page 880; table I see page 881; table II</p> <p>-----</p>	1-4
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